



## N.H.A. Rents Jump To \$83 Month

### Seek U.S. "Suckers" For Canadian Oil, Gold Stock



**PERSONAL STUFF**  
BY  
**E. E. R.**

The valley of the Saskatchewan has lacked some of its usual lush beauty this year. Until a little over a week ago there had been no rain. In the open spaces on the valley floor and on the hillsides there was brown desolation instead of the rich green of other years. And the summer foliage of the native trees lacked the fresh lustre that makes the valley a scene of mellow beauty. It has been the pride of Edmontonians that this district with its usually abundant summer moisture could boast of a parklike beauty while droughts ravaged other parts of the prairie provinces. This year has been a painful exception. Pastures were burned up. Grain struggled to keep alive in the powdery soil under the relentless blaze of the summer sun. It was the worst period of drought this part of Alberta has ever seen.

Then the rains came. They came in torrents. For over a week now it has rained every day—sometimes heavily. But there has been heat and sunshine, too. It is almost possible to see the grass—and weeds—grow. The valley is again a rich green. The parched lawns and boulevards and hillsides have lost their shabby, ravaged appearance. The city and the country round about has a new look; a fresh, clean attire like a pretty girl displaying her spring wardrobe. Just a week of moisture on the thirsty earth, with enough sunshine to coax the grateful plants to reach upward toward the sky. It is one of those amazing changes which nature may undergo in a short time.

All life is much like that. There are times when everything combines to make living a rich and pleasing experience. But it is something that can be done about it. It happens, like the drought, and like the drought it can only be alleviated by a change of conditions. Wise men keep their equilibrium under the strain or suffering of such experiences. They husband their reserves. They may have to plow under some of their dreams to prepare a fallow land

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Because it gets little co-operation from the governments of Canada and Ontario, the United States Securities and Exchange Commission is finding it difficult to trace Canadian oil and gold mine stock promoters who are using the mail, telegraph and long-distance telephone to "trim suckers" in the United States.

"Labor", official paper of the railroad organizations across the line, has received several samples of the get-rich-quick "literature" which some of its readers have received from Canadian stock promoters.

The latest "batches" of this glittering stuff came from readers in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Texas, indicating a widespread campaign to sell Canadian stocks in states far from the border.

Alberta Oil Stock Bait

Two of these readers received "high-pressure" gold mine mail from N. A. Weir and Company, of Toronto, the Ontario city where most such stock brokers "hang out". Another two got some Alberta oil stock bait from Noel Stephen Jones, also in Toronto.

The Weir mail included a folder designed to look like a share of gold mine stock, and entitled "PREFERRED OPPORTUNITY TO SHARE IN ONE OF THE RICHEST GOLD MINING CAMPS OF AMERICA. Possibilities Unlimited."

Inside, the folder contains the usual bait—"Fortunes in Canada's

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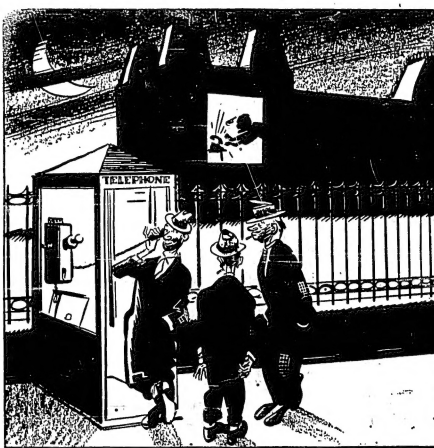
Socialist Wins Point

### RADIO AGREES IT'S O.K. TO CRITICIZE

Harry Fleischman, national secretary of the Socialist Party (U.S.A.), recently scored a successful protest against the American Broadcasting Company's use of spot announcements that declared criticism of the "American Economic System" was un-American and that anyone practicing such criticism "has joined the enemy's camp".

Fleischman called upon A.B.C. to make it clear that criticism of the free enterprise system "does not constitute enmity to freedom or the United States".

Robert Saudek, A.B.C. vice-president, replied: "... I think that your point may be well taken ... therefore, we have eliminated it (the announcement) from the schedule. ..." He added: "... the American economic system allows for criticism and the honest differences of opinion which relate to many aspects of a system so large and complex. ... Thank you for giving us this chance to make an improvement."



"Don't go away, feller—the Prime Minister said he would never rest as long as anyone was homeless!"

### M.P.'s Shocked As They See Vancouver Slum Area

#### Labor Wins 34th By-Election

Maintaining its unique political record of not losing a single parliamentary seat in the 34 by-elections held since the general election in 1945, the British Labor Party had convincing evidence again on Friday that the people are behind it. Labor won the West Leeds seat with a 4,109 majority. T. C. Pannell, the Labor candidate, had 21,935 votes against 17,826 for the Conservative nominee, Bernard Mather. In the 1945 election Labor had a majority of 14,136 in this riding.

Coming in the midst of the dock strike and further reductions in foodstuff quotas, it was predicted by many that Labor could not possibly win, and the results are, therefore, doubly gratifying to the administration.

In the 640-seat house, Labor has 391 seats and the Conservatives 202.

#### AIR AMBULANCE FLIES GARDINER TO HOSPITAL

Suffering from an acute abdominal disorder at his farm near Lemberg, Saskatchewan, Hon. James G. Gardiner, federal Minister of Agriculture, was picked up and whisked off for treatment to Regina by the Saskatchewan emergency air ambulance service, which was introduced by the C.C.F. government as part of its far-reaching health program. Mr. Gardiner's condition is now reported to be "very good".

VANCOUVER, B.C.—Led by a representative of the Vancouver Housing Association, Angus MacInnis, M.P., and two new members-elect of the House of Commons were taken on a tour recently of a few of Vancouver's slum areas. Object of the safari was to imbue the local members with the urgent need for slum clearance and low-rental housing construction in this city.

Unfit For Humans  
The members were shown houses in the Powell Street area and also west of Main, south of False Creek. All of the tenements visited were unfit for human habitation.

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### Slump Hits House Sale Says Report

Average rents fixed for dwelling units under the N.H.A. scheme has jumped to \$83.27 a month, according to the latest report issued by the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. This is up from an average of \$68.07 in the comparable period last year. The average size is four rooms.

The Housing report shows that building for rental purposes now constitutes 40% of the N.H.A. projects. Rental housing built under the double depreciation scheme, which has sent rentals climbing to fantastic figures, numbered 459 units during the first three months of 1949.

Few Buyers  
Houses being built for sale under the government's Integrated Housing Plan have dropped off almost to nothing since last year.

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### WEEKLY EARNINGS DROP D.B.S. REPORT SHOWS

OTTAWA (CPA)—Workers in manufacturing have had their work week reduced with a consequent drop in weekly earnings, according to a Dominion Bureau of Statistics report last week. A drop from \$42.13 (weekly average wage) at April 1 to \$41.91 at May 1 is reported. Some wage gains in hourly rates of pay offset the loss of time to a considerable extent.

The working week was shorter in lumber products, leather products, pulp and paper products, rubber, textile products, clay, glass and stone, iron and steel, and non-ferrous metal products.

### Greedy British Industry Helped Bring About Crisis

OTTAWA (CPA)—Britain's lower productivity as compared with the United States was charged directly to the owners of industry who "milked" profits before the war, according to Arthur Deakin, veteran union leader of Great Britain, in an interview with Benand Honderich, Toronto Star reporter, visiting in London.

Mr. Honderich described the interview this way: "The general secretary of the world's largest trade union emphatically denied today that restrictive labor practices popularly known as 'feather-bedding' are contributing to Britain's dollar crisis."

Productivity Up 10%  
"Arthur Deakin, boss of the powerful Transport and General

Workers' Union, which represents 1,250,000 British workers, said the best answer to this oft-repeated charge is the fact that productivity—one yardstick of labor efficiency—has increased by 10%.

"He conceded production in the United States and Canada is far ahead of Britain. But this, he added, is not the fault of British labor."

"We haven't the same modern machinery and equipment. Our capital plant, in many instances, is old and worn out and in need of replacement. This and not labor is the real trouble in production."

"Instead of labor being at fault, the union boss placed the blame squarely at the feet of the owners of certain branches

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# What The Labor Party Stands For

by MORGAN PHILLIPS, Secretary of the British Labor Party, in a recent BBC Broadcast reproduced in "The Listener"

I WANT to talk about the Labor Party. At the beginning of the century, the Labor Party did not exist. Today it is over 5,000,000 strong. Just think what this means. Every seventh adult you meet—one person out of seven—is a member of the Labor Party. These are just ordinary people who have come together for a common purpose. This purpose gives us fire, and makes our movement something bigger than a mere collection of 5,000,000 individuals. We all believe passionately that it is possible to get rid of the miseries of war and unemployment, starvation and poverty and ignorance. We are out to liberate the human spirit; to get a fairer share of wealth and opportunity for everyone. We go further than the old radical conceptions of freedom and democracy, all of which we accept. We would add the newer concepts of economic and industrial democracy. And any democracy must live in parliament and factory, council chamber and mine.

## Free Discussion

Labor, having grown through free discussion and free persuasion, seeks even greater freedoms for all people. But freedom without voluntary restraint and self-discipline can become license and anarchy. If we, as individuals and workers, go all out on a "grab-all-we-can" basis, we shall lose everything. We must give to the common pool before we can take from it. Every right brings duties—and we must fulfil them. That was the spirit of our Blackpool Conference recently, when we met to discuss our future policy.

The mere fact that we were meeting openly to do this marks a vital difference between ourselves and the Tories. The Conservative Party appoints a leader (they even call him The Leader, and there is something about that word I find it hard to take). The Tory leader alone has power, complete and dictatorial power, to decide the election program of his party. But the Labor Party's policy is hammered out by the ordinary people of the party. They meet in church halls, school rooms, private houses and at trade union meetings; in the Welsh valleys,

the Scottish hills and the industrial towns and country areas of England. They are your neighbors—the man from over the garden wall and the woman you meet when you go shopping.

## Everyday Living

Well, what is Labor's policy? We have faced up squarely to the issues which concern people in everyday life; the cost of living, food, homes and work. These are the things we all worry about. And rightly so. The rise in the cost of living in Britain has been less than in most other countries. Yes, this is true. But prices are too high, so we propose an all-out onslaught to bring them down. We set out to reduce the costs of distribution. Most shopkeepers are doing a difficult job efficiently and well. But there are black spots. There are bottlenecks.

There are price-rings and monopolistic restrictions. There are superfluous middlemen making excessive profits. Here we shall attack, and the housewives of Britain will gain from our victory.

## Must Grow More

Now, food: If we are to have more food, we must grow more here in Britain. We are determined that the men on the land shall get all the help they need—stability and security, technical advice, and tools for the job.

And homes: So far as bricks and mortar are concerned, our first aim is to see that every family has a decent separate home. The second is to improve existing houses and eliminate the slums. But homes are more than bricks and mortar. They are the foundation of happy family life. And care of the family is the basis of our faith. The Health Service, improved education, social security, all are parts of Labor's policy to get rid of the avoidable unhappiness which can so easily destroy the family.

## Increase Production

Finally, work: Production is higher now, and unemployment

lower, than ever before in peace time. But if we fail to produce and to export, then unemployment could come back. So our plan for the future is deeply concerned with ways of increasing production.

The contribution made by our public enterprise industries will improve as the new methods, introduced since nationalization, come into effect. We are also determined to make private enterprise really enterprising—in management, in production and in salesmanship. Labor will continue and extend the partnership between private and public industry and the state.

## The Choice

Well, there are the main headings of our future policy. You will decide whether we shall be given the chance to carry it out. When the time comes, you can return a majority of Labor mem-

as well as artisans. Labor does not merely represent the people—we are the people.

## Tory Big Interests

Now let us look at the Tory benches. Barristers and company directors predominate. There are no miners, but there are former colliery owners. No farm workers, but there are landowners. No shipyard workers, but there are shipowners. No clerks, but there are brokers from the Stock Exchange. The way in which the unrepresentative Conservative Party held on to power during the last 20 years was one of the most successful confidence tricks in history. It is instructive to note how they pulled it off.

On the one hand, we have the Tory Party that the facts of history portray. A party slick and cynical in leadership, inefficient in administration, opposed to social advance, and often brutal in its treatment of the poor, the weak and the sick. On the other hand, we have the Conservative Party as it is represented to the world through its own propaganda.

The Tories call themselves the party of Empire—despite their dismal record in colonial and Commonwealth affairs. As a party they put all their faith in the profit motive and private ownership. Yet they do not propose to denationalize coal or the railways. They profess to be the party of the small businessman—yet their machine draws a large amount of its financial and political support from the big industrialists and monopolists. And, nowadays, the Conservative Party above all claims to have fought for the social services. This claim is a splendid illustration of their method.

## Here's Tory Record

The Tories say they fought for the social services—and I do not know who they fought—but they say they fought. But here is the record. In 1920, the Tories blocked plans to raise the school-leaving age. In 1921, they stopped local authorities from distributing free milk, and also cut unemployment pay. In 1926, they introduced an Economy Bill described by us at the time as "a bill to rob the sick, the disabled, the unemployed and the children". In 1927, they refused to raise the school-leaving age. In 1928, they cut the state grant that helped to provide cheap milk for expectant mothers and children. In 1929, when a minority Labor government came into office, they tried to impose upon it a means test on widows' and orphans' pensions. In 1930, again the Tory House of Lords threw out a measure to raise the school-leaving age. In 1931, they slashed the social services in a vicious drive against the people; and in the years preceding World War II they blocked every attempt of the Socialists in parliament to improve old age pensions and to extend social security.

Here's the Tory Record

I do not want to give the impression that the Tories were being inhumanly vicious and stupid. They did not make life miserable for millions of people just because they believed in misery. Some of them were good

and kindly people who deplored the effects which followed their actions. But no matter how sorry they felt, they were bound to act in the way they did. Tory philosophy lays it down that man will respond only to the whip. Tories think a man will work hard only when he is scared stiff of losing his job. Therefore, they must create a system in which a reserve of unemployed stands ready as a means of maintaining discipline in the factories. And if social security takes the sting out of discipline, then obviously there must not be too much social security. It is said, they say, but such is life. They forget that mankind has left the jungle behind.

We Socialists believe that people (as was proved during the war) can give of their best when working for the common good, and will answer to nobler incentives than that of fear. Of course, here I am indicting the Tory leadership, not the thousands of decent, kindly folk who in the past supported the Tories out of tradition or misunderstanding.

## Always Resist

And when it comes to the test, the Tories' leaders always resist—just as they resisted the Health Service Bill in the House of Commons in 1946. And since 1945 some of their spokesmen have said that Labor acted too hastily in increasing old age pensions and paying family allowances. And some of them have demanded drastic cuts in the social services. You see, they never change. It was a grand day for the children and the sick and the mothers of Britain when the Tories were rejected in 1945. But since 1945 they have fought back. They have moaned and sneered in the newspapers. They have blazoned their half-truths on the hoardings, and they have whispered with small-minded malice and spleen on the doorstep and in the queues. They nag all the time; nothing constructive—nothing to help us out of our national difficulties.

## Paid Propagandists

The Tories employ the biggest staff of professional paid propagandists and door-to-door canvassers that has ever been known in the political life of this country. Obviously, political organizations need some administrators, some propagandists, some clerks and typists. But there is no parallel in British political history to the synthetic crusade which Lord Woolton's political salesmen are running throughout the country.

## Labor Party Different

The Labor Party is different. We have not the money the Tories have. But in any case, we would find their methods alien to our tradition. Our movement is one of voluntary inspiration—a movement which relies upon hard work freely given by ordinary common folk who want to create something better out of life for themselves and their neighbors. No room here for the highly-paid canvasser. We have room only for devoted service in a common cause; work given freely on the doorsteps, delivering handbills, addressing meetings. Last, but not least, it is the duty of all our members in the factories, the workshops and the mines to give that personal leadership and example which is needed in our national effort. Given this spirit, we are confident that the flesh and blood and living heart of our great

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MORGAN PHILLIPS

bers, a majority which will represent all the useful sections of the people and which will be drawn from all sections of the community. Or you can elect a Tory parliament, one drawn from the privileged sections only and one which will tend to put the interests of its kind before the interests of the people. Let us illustrate the difference between the parties by looking at the members of our present parliament.

On the Labor benches, we have coal miners, barristers, engineers, farmers, housewives, company directors, railwaymen, school teachers, building workers, journalists, manufacturers and clerks. Professional men and businessmen as well as manual workers, artists

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# THE PEOPLE SPEAK



## NOT ENOUGH FEATHERS

Seven years of continuous war and post-war "prosperity" has led to a speculation, even among Socialists, that a major depression such as was experienced during the Hungry Thirties, can not or will not be permitted to recur. Those who



will take the sting out of a depression and help to tide it over until an economic upswing brings about a boom cycle.

That's a comforting idea. No one in his normal wits would deplore such a condition, particularly those of us who personally have experienced the distress of one or two major depressions.

Personally, I am sceptical of such a happy condition being brought about, for several good reasons. In the first place, the productivity of the industrial machine has been tremendously increased because of technical advances. Improved tools, both in industry and agriculture, have doubled and trebled the workers' output in comparison with pre-war conditions. Where it took months to fill the shelves and warehouses with goods, now it can be accomplished in weeks.

Notice how only a few months of Marshall Aid recovery in Europe has brought about a "recession" in America. The gap has been filled and the "recovered" countries are ready to pay back in goods and services. Result: A trade crisis.

The American payroll has not been advanced to absorb any European payments. It has not been advanced to absorb domestic output. That's why there are again four million unemployed in the United States. Of course, there are large accumulations of money in the country. But, it is not at the disposal of potential consumers. There was abundance of money in the Hungry Thirties, too, at the disposal of a minority. When war broke out everyone was amazed at the flood of dollars that loosened up. Nevertheless, for ten years there was stagnation.

Now, the argument is that unemployment and pension funds will cushion the depression. I wonder. How much of a "cushion" is 18 dollars weekly unemployment insurance to a Canadian family man at present prices? How much of a cushion is a 37-dollar pension to a senior citizen? No more than relief was in the Hungry Thirties. It is bare food, clothing and shelter maintenance. Very bare at that!

Certainly none of these "cushioned" unproductive workers are in the market to absorb any surplus commodities piling up on the shelves. They are paupers and their pauperization will help to

## "HARVEST ON THE MARCH"

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: Now to quote, as my Scottish father would say, "The Book", now that the tumult and the shoutings of the captains have quenched let's hie back to just ordinary things.

I wonder if the P.W. could give some publicity to a new film just released by the National Film Board. Now I think we in the C.C.F. see in the N.F.B. some of our principles and ideals. Here is a nationally owned corporation whose responsibility is to make Canadians know Canada and Canadians better by showing the truth and reality about Canada and other countries by way of the moving picture.

The latest film and the longest agricultural picture ever to be produced by the N.F.B. has recently been released at its premiere showing in Hanna, where the picture was started and finished. This showing was on Wednesday afternoon, June 22, at the Capitol Theatre. The picture, which is in full color, sound, commentary, etc., is 16 millimetres. It was shown twice to overflow audiences and on both occasions well over a thousand people saw the picture in Hanna, and there is still strong demand for a third showing.

The film was shown in Calgary at a private showing to the delegates of the Southern Alberta Dairy Pool in the office of the National Film Board, Calgary, and was much appreciated by those present. Now, I don't want any publicity personally, but I have been asked how I came to make or have my outfit in the cast of this picture, which, incidentally, cost me a lot of money.

All my life I have been obsessed by the tremendous scope of the area of the great American-Canadian wheat belt extending from Fort St. John on the banks of the mighty Peace River in the far north to down 3,000 miles deep in the heart of Texas, where wheat and cotton meet on the dry rich red soil of the Lone Star State. This area is not duplicated anywhere else on earth; its people have produced much foodstuff to give security to democracy in two world wars. From this area, by the industry of its people, comes an overwhelming deluge of wheat, corn, oats, barley, flax, rye, sorghums, beef, pork, dairy and poultry products—all food for hungry people.

I wanted a record made for people to see the greatest example of international co-operation (the

pauperize others. Perhaps slowly, but unerringly the economy slows down. Stagnation sets in amidst potential and actual abundance.

If distress is to be avoided, a lot more feathers will have to go into those "cushions" that are supposed to take up the shock of the approaching depression.

Letters to the editor may be published under a pseudonym, but in each case the name and address of the writer must be forwarded to the editor as evidence of good faith. The People's Weekly takes no responsibility for opinions expressed by correspondents and will not publish any letters exceeding 300 words in length.

## Roosevelt Good Neighbor Policy).

In 1947 the U.S. had the greatest wheat crop in history, a record which will probably stand on the pages of history for many years to come—maybe for all time. In that year over 1,000 of us Canadians with probably 2,000 trucks and five or six thousand men went south to help Uncle Sam gather the heaviest crop he ever had. We crossed the international boundary line in peace, harmony, tolerance and goodwill. They down there came back up to help save our crop. Another dramatic aspect of the wheat crop is that while we in Canada are rushing in our seed in all the daylight hours and most of the hours of darkness in the spring seeding, our brothers and sisters in Texas are worrying about their harvest of winter wheat ripe for the cutting knives of the chattering combines. That is the drama of "Harvest on the March" to be shown in Canada and the U.S. and practically every country in the world to which Canadian and American food is exported in quantity.

The idea was my own. Our out-

fits composed the cast of the picture; filming was by the National Film Board camera crew. Now you can see the results.

This is the story of "Harvest on the March".

JACK SUTHERLAND.  
Hanna, Alta.

P.S.—The only other two films made by N.F.B. which were longer than this are "Operation Musk-ox" and the "Story of the R.C.M.P." Our film takes over 40 minutes.

## SEES SIMILARITY

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: What is the difference between the Communists of Moscow and the Liberals of Ottawa? The answer is "none"—Stalin stole the land from the Kulak peasants and the Liberals stole the land from the Canadian public settlers. Stalin allows no public investigation into his actions and neither does the Liberal Soldier Settler Administration—as any veteran will tell you. Stalin rules by edicts and so do the Liberals—146,000 orders-in-council in the past ten years.

TOM L. POULSON.  
Rochford Bridge, Alta.

## U. S. "SOCIALISM" WORRIES BUSINESS

OTTAWA (CPA)—That Socialist government at Washington is a terrible thing!

It seems the labor people and others on this side of the fence have been completely wrong in calling the 81st Congress and Truman's administration too reactionary. What the Americans have got in office is a government directly in league with the Cominform.

At least that's the impression left by a full-page ad in the big, expensive New York Times. The sponsors of the ad are another of those myriad "survey" people, McGraw-Hill. They hand it out plump and plain:

### Socialist Policies

"More and more our industry's plans are being menaced by Socialist policies in Washington. The president continues to urge a further increase in the tax on corporate profits, even though federal taxes alone now take 38c of every dollar of profit."

"The so-called Stability Act of 1949 (the Spence bill) would severely check industrial progress. That bill would put the federal government in the business of providing the added industrial capacity which the tax program would prevent private industry from doing for itself."

"If we kill freedom of industrial planning and action by unneeded taxes and government controls we put ourselves—and our friends all over the world—in dire peril. Nothing would please the Communists more."

It all depends on where you sit.

## "THEY VOTED FOR US, DIDN'T THEY?"

OTTAWA (CPA)—The cost of living, despite confident Liberal predictions of "levelling off", rose another full point in May and established a new all-time high of 160.5 on June 1. It is 6.2 points up from June 1 last year.

The rise was chiefly due to an increase in food prices. Liberal politicians are not much concerned. The cost of living was scarcely mentioned in their election campaign, and they shall no doubt interpret their sweeping majority as a sign that the people are not particularly disturbed about their shrinking dollars.

A Canadian Press correspondent, Frank Flaherty, remarks on the latest increase:

### They Voted For It

"In 1948 the cost of living was high and going higher and was a red-hot political issue. . . . The government, however, did practically nothing. The cost of living kept on going up, took a little dip downward in the winter months, and is now on the upward track again. . . . Now it is just another set of figures. The government, which a year ago shuddered before an indignant public opinion, is securely in office with the biggest majority in history. The only party which attempted to keep the cost of living issue alive through the election campaign—the C.C.F.—took a beating."

The government is securely in office. The Liberals can view without concern the trade crisis, the housing shortage and mounting prices. They have one ready answer for all complaints: "They voted for us, didn't they?"

## WHAT THE LABOR PARTY STANDS FOR

(Continued from Page 2)  
party will conquer the wealth of our opponents.

Make Britain Fine Place And what will be our reward for victory? Intimate, human, tangible things: The sight of a family moving into a new house; the old people enjoying comfort and dignity in retirement; a man at work who was unemployed before the war. These are the day-to-day quite ordinary results of the work of the Labor government. I notice them when I go back to my Welsh valley, a valley which before the war was a home of despair and misery, but which is now throbbing with purposeful activity. These are our rewards, and they spur us on to greater endeavor, we, the ordinary folk of the Labor movement. We will make this Britain of ours a finer place for our children and our children's children.

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## OPPOSITION HAS EFFECT

EARLIER this month the Alberta legislature met in special session to pass laws which provide for the export of natural gas from the province. The government could have allowed export of gas without holding a session of the legislature. But that wouldn't have gone over very well with the Alberta people. So the session was held and legislation was passed; the objective of which was stated to be the "preservation, conservation and utilization" of natural gas—but which was in reality legislation to sanction the export of gas.

The small but alert opposition in the legislature lost no time in exposing the sham of the stated purpose of the legislation and was successful in arousing public opinion to the fact that under the cloak of "preservation, conservation and utilization" the government was obtaining a blank cheque from a supine majority to export natural gas at its own discretion.

The scheme behind the special session backfired. The Alberta public, which was lukewarm about the whole business before the session was called, began to sit up and take notice. Expressions of opposition to the export of gas to the United States began to pour in to the government and to government members. Even before the session was over there was uneasiness about the reaction of public opinion.

The fears of the people of the province grew until they had to be allayed by a statement from the Premier. There will be no immediate export of gas.

But one of the companies which expressed its delight over the legislation passed at the special session has already announced that it intends to go right on with its construction plans. "When we are ready, we are confident we'll get the green light," said the company's spokesman. They will, too, if the people of the province relax their interest in the matter.

## THE SECRET

IT IS NOT surprising to C.C.F. people, but it must be to those who indulged in wishful thinking about the C.C.F. being "through", to find that all over Canada the movement is girding up its loins and closing its ranks for the next battle.

It is possible to kill people, or defeat them at the polls, or discredit them with lies. But an idea cannot be killed if it is sound and good. A principle cannot be defeated at the polls. It can only be rejected by the voters. Christianity wasn't killed, or defeated, when its Founder was killed and His followers dispersed. And if the principle upon which the C.C.F. is founded is logically sound and morally right, it will survive rejection by those who have been turned against it by falsehoods and slanders.

This is so because people who are adherents of a sound and good principle do not abandon it because others have rejected it. Indeed, rejection by others only spurs them on to do more to have the thing they believe in better known and understood. That is the secret of continued C.C.F. activity throughout Canada.

## PAYMENT FOR SURFACE RIGHTS

AS EXPLORATION for oil in the province spreads (about sixty million acres have now been reserved by oil companies) the concern of farmers about compensation for surface rights is growing. It is becoming a major issue in the province.

The law is that an oil company which has leased the petroleum and natural gas rights may move in at its own pleasure to begin drilling on any part of the farmer's property. The alternatives the farmer owner has are to make a deal with the company for compensation—or allow the matter to be settled by arbitration.

He cannot say to the oil company, "No, I don't want any drilling done on my land at any price. This is my home farm and I don't want it violated." He must get out of the way and let the oil rigs come in.

There is a demand for a royalty to be paid to surface holders. But the argument against it is that the oil rights held by the Crown are the property of all the people of the province and not of the man whose farm happens to sit on an oil pool.

But while there is an argument against a royalty to surface owners, there is no argument against compensation to such owners which will be as extraordinary as is the violation of their personal property and way of life.

The minimum which a surface right holder should receive is the value of the farm, plus a substantial lump sum for the disruption of the farmer's home and interference with his means of living.

There should be no quibbling about the amount to be paid. To an oil company which is prepared to pay as high as three million dollars for oil rights on one section of land, an additional ten thousand dollars or more to the surface rights holder would certainly not discourage oil production.

# THE THIRD COLUMN

## THE GOINGS-GETTING TOUGHER

Christian Science Monitor, May 25:

"Continuing its climb of recent years, the home mortgage debt of this country (U.S.) passed the 33 billion dollar mark at the end of 1948, according to estimates published by the Home Loan Bank Board.

"This is nearly 17% more than at the close of 1947 and constitutes an all-time record high. The study covers one-to-four family non-farm dwellings.

"The 1948 figure of \$33,355,000,000 compares with \$19,208,000,000 in 1945, the last wartime year.

"Viewing the trend over a longer period, the report says that the debt on last December 31 was 70% above the pre-depression peak of \$19,600,000 in 1930. During the intervening 18 years the nation's non-farm families had increased in number by some 35%. The home mortgage debt is now about \$1,100 per non-farm family, as compared with \$850 in 1930."

## CONVENIENT SCAPEGOAT

M. J. Coldwell in Radio Talk:

"In 1943 the Canadian government published the famous Marsh report. It was a plan for social security from the cradle to the grave....

"What has happened to the Marsh report? It has been gathering dust on a government shelf. Whenever the government is reminded about it they try to cover up their failure by blaming Mr. Drew and Mr. Duplessis for their sabotaging of the Dominion-Provincial Conference. Sometimes I believe they are glad to have a scapegoat to blame for their failures. I realize that Mr. Drew, when he was premier of Ontario, was not the easiest man in the world to deal with. But is the progress of the whole nation to be held up because of the obstinacy of a couple of narrow-minded Conservative politicians?"

## BUT THEY CAN'T AFFORD

\$80 A MONTH

Albertan, July 18:

"Vancouver's slums, as has said as anything in London," said a British social worker recently—and the chairman of Mayor Charles Thompson's housing committee agreed.

"Ald. Archie Proctor has had the experience of nearly falling through dangerously worn floors, smelled condemned housing where people live, and even heard rats scuttling in rotten walls.

"In a tour of the slum areas, along with five B.C. M.P.s—Arthur Leing, Angus MacInnis, Howard Green, James Sinclair and J. L. MacDougall—they agreed Vancouver's slum conditions were deplorable.

"The Vancouver Housing Association, crusaders in the campaign for better housing, is pressing the Dominion Government for more funds for the city's housing program."

## DANMARK



WILLIAM BORBERG

The Kingdom of Denmark has an area of 16,575 square miles and a population of approximately 3,000,000. Occupying the peninsula of Jutland and several islands between the Baltic and North Seas, it is a country of low, undulating plains and grass lands, separated from her Scandinavian sisters, Sweden and Norway, by two narrow straits. Once world famous for her dairy products, Denmark was occupied and stripped by Germany during World War II and is now making a good recovery, with co-ops flourishing in almost every sphere of her economy. A member of the U.N. General Assembly, she has been represented at U.N. Headquarters by Minister Plenipotentiary William Borberg (above). Her capital is Copenhagen (Copenhagen).

# Living Co-operatively

By REGINALD SPINK  
CPA Correspondent

TO MOST people, the Danish co-operative movement means agricultural co-operation—the joint purchasing by farmers of fertilizers, feeding-stuffs and implements and the co-operative marketing of farm products. There is, however, an urban co-operative movement in Denmark that has received less attention but which is of considerable importance.

Two branches of this movement are the co-operative housing association and the organization of the Social Democratic press. Besides these there are various co-operative associations of urban producers, as well as mixed consumer-producer societies, all of which are important in their respective fields.

**Co-op Bakeries**  
Not the least significant of them is the association of workers' co-operative bakeries. The first was established in the 1880's, and today there are 40 of them scattered throughout the country. Together they supply 20% to 25% of the total consumption of the Danish staple food—rye bread—and they exert strong influence on prices.

They have their own wholesale society, which runs a flour mill and a central laboratory. Here the latest results of dietetic research are applied, for the benefit of the bread-baking trade in general. They were the first to introduce the eight-hour day and they have always set a high standard of wages and working conditions.

**Joint-Stock Companies**  
The bakeries, and other similar co-operatives, are registered as joint-stock companies. Most of the shares are held by trade unions and profits are normally limited to 4%. A proportion of the trading surplus is usually devoted to co-operative and social purposes connected with the Labor movement.

Also associated with the Labor movement are a number of co-operative dairies. The biggest of these, founded by the general workers' union in 1897 during a lockout, is the biggest dairy in Denmark. Its annual turnover constitutes a fourth of the total milk consumption in Copenhagen.

It recently co-operated with

the Copenhagen municipality in nationalizing the local milk supply, whereby, a considerable saving in distribution costs was effected and the number of distributors reduced from 108 to 16 efficient undertakings.

Copenhagen also has a co-operative brewery which produces 8% of all the beer brewed in Denmark. It was established in 1902 with funds largely provided by the Copenhagen Co-operative Bakery. Now, shares are held by many trade unions and by other co-operative societies.

The brewery has made considerable grants of money to the workers' educational movement and to the Socialist youth movement for the erection of meeting halls. The present prime minister, Mr. Hans Hedtoft, himself an old youth movement leader, was once a director of the brewery.

**Co-op Building Societies**  
During another lockout, in 1899, local unions of bricklayers, joiners and carpenters combined to establish co-operative building and contracting societies. Local co-operatives of electricians, plumbers and painters have been founded at intervals since.

Another producer co-operative founded as the result of a lockout is the "Figaro" barber and hairdresser society, which runs 22 salons and a cosmetics factory. There are small co-operatives of window-cleaners, messengers, dock workers, railroad carriage cleaners, gardeners and precious metal workers.

Then there is a boot and shoe factory organized as a productive society, besides a co-operative radio factory, a co-operative printing works and a book shop and publishing society.

**Operate Restaurants**  
Workshop canteens have also been organized co-operatively, with the workers themselves responsible for the administration. The federation of workshop canteens—there are 35 of them—also operates restaurants in Labor assembly halls and it owns one of Copenhagen's most popular outdoor restaurants in the neighboring deer forest. In conjunction with the garment workers' union it runs a tailoring business.

To this extensive list of Danish urban co-operative ventures must be added a co-operative bank, insurance societies, an auditing institute. (Continued on Page 5)



## International Wheat Agreement

## A Sheet Anchor Of Stability

By DONALD C. MacDONALD

THE International Wheat Agreement came into force on July 1. The first meeting of the International Wheat Council—the administrative body for the agreement—was held in Washington on July 6. Thus, lost among the headlines of the trade crisis during the past weeks, has been the launching of one of the most promising achievements in post-war economic co-operation.

First, let us review the basic provisions of the agreement. It is to run for four years. The maximum price is to be \$1.80 per bushel; minimum prices will be \$1.50 in 1949-50, declining by 10 cents annually to \$1.20. Trading can be conducted privately or by government agencies. Of particular importance to Canada is the stipulation that previous trading agreements (when importing and exporting countries so agree) can be incorporated in the new agreement irrespective of the price. In other words, on the final year of Canada's Wheat Agreement with Britain, she will still receive the \$2 per bushel.

**Voting Members**  
The agreement will be administered by the Wheat Council, on which each importing and exporting country will be a voting member. The importing and exporting group will each have 1,000 votes, and the votes will be divided among the countries in proportion to their quotas. That means Britain will hold 39% of the importers' votes; and Canada 45% of the exporters' block.

It is well, however, that the limitations as well as the pos-

sibilities of the International Wheat Agreement be fully realized. While it accounts for the guaranteed sale of 456 million bushels of wheat by five exporting nations to 37 importing nations, this quantity still covers only one-half of the wheat entering into world trade. Signatory nations are free to buy or sell wheat over and above their quota at any price at all.

Because of this situation, it was in the interests of two of the important wheat exporting nations to stay out of the agreement—and they did so. The Argentine withdrew because the maximum price under the agreement did not cover what Argentine farmers had been promised (\$1.85). Russia withdrew because she was not satisfied with her quota of the export pool.

## An "Educated Guess"

Further, the agreement is of necessity built on predictions as to what the circumstances of the next four or five years may be. The most careful predictions are little more than an "educated guess"; and experience impressed this fact on the negotiating conference. In the first agreement (1948), which never came into force because the American congress failed to ratify it, France committed herself to import 36 million bushels of wheat per year for five years. In the final agreement, France has guaranteed to export three million bushels per year for the next four years!

On the matters of quotas and price, there is no hard-and-fast assurance that, even with the best of intentions, the obligations can withstand a serious depression.

Some of the possible developments have been anticipated; adjustments in quotas will be made when exporters suffer crop shortages or importers face balance of payment difficulties. Importing countries can also ask the Wheat Council to assist in obtaining additional supplies "in order to meet a critical need". The Wheat Council is free to establish its own rules of procedure, thereby leaving the administrative machinery as flexible as possible to cope with any eventuality.

## A New Approach

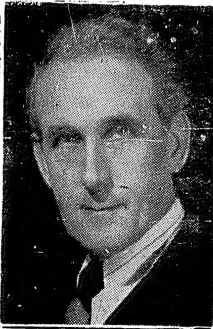
All in all, however, the new Wheat Agreement represents a new approach to international commodity agreements. It will provide a sheet anchor of stability in the most important food commodity, reducing in part, if not completely, the extreme fluctuations that have bedevilled the producers' existence and left world consumers at the mercy of the speculators' whim. And experience with this agreement can provide a guide for similar international marketing arrangements for other commodities.

## BRUCE CONSTITUENCY HOLDING MEETING

Bruce Constituency Association is holding its annual convention in Hilliker's Hall, Viking, at 1:30 p.m., Friday, July 29.

Notices have gone out direct to the membership. An interesting discussion and planning of future activities will provide a full program.

## Kootenay W. M.P.



H. W. HERRIDGE, who won in a straight fight against an old-party candidate. A fruit farm owner, he has helped organize the fruit growers' co-operatives in the Kootenay district.

## RICHARDS, DONELEYKO EXPELLED FROM C.C.F.

Two C.C.F. members of the Manitoba legislature, B. R. Richards and Wilbert Doneleyko, were expelled from the movement by the Manitoba C.C.F. convention at its recent session for "public pronouncements and wholesale circulation of letters attempting to cast discredit on the national caucus, the provincial council and the C.C.F. movement in general".

The resolution calling for their expulsion from the C.C.F. charged they had acted with complete disregard of the fundamental policies of the C.C.F. in publicly opposing the North Atlantic Pact.

## "Honor Roll" Next Week

With Tor Rolseth of the C.C.F. office staff on holiday, the Honor Roll is not available for publication this week. There has been an excellent response to appeals for financial support, and it is hoped to have a statement ready for locals and conventions shortly that will give this pleasing position in detail.

Much of the work of issuing cards and sending proper acknowledgment had to wait the rush of incoming bookkeeping during the campaign. Opportunity will now be afforded to get this important work up to date, including the issuing of 300 membership cards.

## N. Z. GOVERNMENT TO ENTER GAS FIELD

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—Direct sales of petrol to New Zealand motorists will shortly be undertaken by the British Petroleum Company of New Zealand, in which the New Zealand government holds 51% of the shares. The now familiar "BP" signs which have been in evidence throughout the country over recent months will then be translated into petrol reality.

British Petroleum is a branch of the Anglo-Iranian Company, in which the British government has a majority interest. It is a 100% sterling business.

REV. DR. WARWICK F. KELLOWAY

## On Planning Our Economy

(Excerpts from a Pre-election Radio Talk by Dr. Kelloway. Who Was the C.C.F. Candidate in East Calgary)

THE C.C.F. offers the Canadian people a chance to achieve, not only a new kind of democratic government, but a new and more democratic way of life. Our forebears left us an inheritance of political freedom; we should not weaken that freedom by any semblance of dictatorship, either of the right or of the left, and we should use that dearly-won liberty to increase our economic freedom and hand down to those who come after us a still more glorious heritage—an order of society based on both freedom and justice, and crowned with brotherhood.

## Unjust and Unnecessary

Speaking more specifically, we maintain that it is unjust, and also unnecessary, that thousands of Canadians who, according to their ability, faithfully contribute their labor to the building of this nation—that they should have any less than the vast resources and production capacity of this country will allow, some not even receiving enough to provide their families with the basic necessities of life. It is not a case of taking away from some and giving to others—it is a case of so scientifically planning our production in the interest of all that the standard of living of all will be raised to maximum levels.

## Booms and Depressions

In the past we have experienced an endless series of booms, with inflation and high prices, followed inevitably by depressions, with unemployment, bankruptcies, farm foreclosures and bread lines. These depressions are an inherent characteristic of the old order which is "hit or miss", unplanned, except by the few in economic control, and that primarily and admittedly for their own profit.

Careful and democratic planning does not mean regimentation or loss of initiative, any more than a careful ordering of our individual lives results in loss of initiative. What chaos would result, if we planned our personal lives, our family life, our churches, our businesses, with as little thought as we apply to our economic order. No wonder the economy is so uncertain, so unpredictable, and so frequently plunges us all into depression and suffering. We plan every other aspect of our lives and there is always time and place for spontaneity. So in our national economy.

## Planning for Whom?

Freedom is not lessened by forethought, but rather increased. It is, therefore, not a question of planning, or not planning, our economic life. If we are to avoid these depressions—indeed, if we are to survive—we must plan.



REV. DR. WARWICK F. KELLOWAY

The question is who does the planning and for whom. Is it to be done by a few powerful corporations primarily in their own interest, or is it to be done by democratically elected representatives of the people in the interest of all.

I am not talking now about running business, I am talking about Canada and who runs Canada. It is quite possible, as we have seen in our time, to have a regime of Big Business above government, more powerful than government, and more or less dictating the policy of the government. That is neither political freedom nor economic democracy, and that is not the way to achieve that high standard of living for all the people which we all want.

## Urges Well-Being of All

The C.C.F. is free from such domination. It does not pay tribute to big interests and then have to try and appease the people with a half measure of social security. It does not keep back a dollar with one hand and give a paltry dime with the other. It has a single sense of aim, the total well-being of all, without fear or favor, a co-operative commonwealth.

We believe that this country has the resources, the people and the opportunity to produce wealth in abundance for all, and we believe that we can at the same time strengthen and extend the democratic freedoms which have been won and defended at so great a cost. And we don't just proclaim this great goal—it is already being put into effect in one of our provinces. (Saskatchewan).

## Living Co-operatively

(Continued from Page 4)

and a co-operative food distribution society, all of which serve the interests of the Labor movement.

All these various co-operatives are organized, along with the town co-operative retail stores, in the Urban Co-operative Union. The stores in turn are linked with the rural stores and farm co-operatives in the national Danish Co-operative Wholesale Association.

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## Cartel Steps In PREVENTS SALE OF LONG-USE BATTERY

WASHINGTON.—New light on the dark and devious ways in which trusts and international cartels work against the interests of consumers, when anything appears to offer a threat to their profits, is offered by an up-to-date report on the "nickel-cadmium" battery.

Batteries of this type are said to last as long as a car, instead of the two-year average of the lead-acid batteries now used. The millions of dollars this would save for U.S. motorists—and take from the profits of the cartel—is indicated by the fact that U.S. auto owners buy some 20 million "replacement" batteries a year.

The cadmium battery was developed first in Sweden more than 30 years ago. Several years ago, "Labor" carried a story about it in a cartel expose.

**Nazis Used It**  
According to a Consumers' Union report, an American company finally is being formed to manufacture such batteries, but it warns that even this company appears to have some ties with the American-British-German cartel which has prevented the battery's entry into America.

Meanwhile, cadmium batteries helped the Nazis perfect their buzz-bombs and British air forces found them superior to the lead batteries, the only kind the cartel has permitted Americans to use.

The cartel could not prevent our army air force from learning

## EMINENT DOCTOR DIRECTS CLINIC

REGINA.—Appointment of Dr. Thomas Alastair Watson as director of cancer services for Saskatchewan has been announced by Dr. C. F. W. Hames, deputy minister of public health and chairman of the Saskatchewan Cancer Commission.

Dr. Watson was born at Masterton, New Zealand, in 1914 and graduated from the Otago Medical School of the University of New Zealand in 1937 with the degrees of M.B. and Ch.B. He then was appointed House Surgeon at the Napier Hospital, New Zealand. In 1938 he joined the International Red Cross organization in the war zone in China and practiced surgery there for one year.

In 1939 he joined the staff of the Royal Cancer Hospital in London, England, with the primary object of studying radiotherapy and obtained the Diploma in Medical Radiology from London University in 1940. In the same year he was also awarded the Chester Beatty Scholarship for work in radiology.

From 1940-44 he was on the staff of the Christie Hospital and Holt Radium Institute in Manchester.

about the development during the war. However, an unfavorable report on the cadmium battery was made by an army technician, L. E. Lighton.

Lighton, the Consumers' Union now discloses, was, and still is, in civilian life, a vice-president of Electric Storage Battery, an American member of the cartel.

chester under Dr. Ralston Paterson, and while there published several papers on various aspects of radiotherapy. In 1944 he was appointed by the Liverpool Cancer Control organization as radiotherapist to the Royal Infirmary in Liverpool, remaining there until he came to Canada to join the staff of the Saskatchewan Cancer Commission as Director of the Saskatchewan Cancer Clinic in November, 1946.

At the last meeting of the commission, the members unanimously agreed that Saskatchewan had in Dr. Watson one of the best radiotherapists in Canada today.

## Delegate Hits Back

## TIMELY REBUTTAL AS CO-OP SCORED

The manager of a Vancouver co-operative dairy visited Seattle recently as a delegate from a local service club to an international convention. On entering the convention hall, he was handed a "Tax Free Buck"—the dollar-sized propaganda circular being distributed by NTEA. In this neat little printing job, the National Tax Equality Association calls co-ops tax-evaders in no uncertain terms. The Vancouver delegate was indignant when the chairman's welcoming address deteriorated into a tirade against co-ops. Rising to his feet with the "Buck" held up for all to see, he addressed the convention as follows:

**Timely Rebuttal**  
"I'm president-elect of a Vancouver branch of our club (polite) (Continued on Page 8)

## Calling All Women

By MRS. ETHEL MARLISS, Edmonton

NOW that the federal election has been so decisively settled by the voters of Canada, and all the reasons for the Liberal landslide discussed and explained, what is there that the women of the C.C.F. can do? We, who have always believed that Democratic Socialism is the only solution for our economic problems will continue to believe this. And for the next five years we must keep our organization active and ready for the time when it will be needed. But the economic problems still remain, and with the Liberals in power we cannot expect much, if any, political action to get at the source of our economic ills.

### Powerful Weapons

What can you and I, as women, do now? It has been estimated that we spend from 80% to 85% of the national income for food, shelter, clothing, services and the few extras which mean the difference between living and existing. The dollars we spend are powerful weapons if we use them intelligently. We say that monopolies and combines are the greatest enemies of our whole economic system. They control too many of our essential needs, create artificial consumer demands, and charge us far too much. But how many women, when spending their money, stop to consider where and what products they buy?

### Co-op Patronage

Every community does not have a co-op store. But where there are co-ops, do all the C.C.F.-ers patronize them?

There are producer-owned dairies and creameries in Alberta, and the quality of their products are always equal and sometimes superior to those of the Borden or Silverwoods owned dairies. Do we always make a point of buying from these locally-owned plants or do we let the national advertising campaigns in the press and on the radio direct our minds and hands to other brands?

### Positive Action

A dollar spent on a product, produced by local people, remains here and is spent largely in our own communities and province. On the other hand, when a dollar is spent for the products of a monopoly-controlled plant only the wages earned by the local workmen is retained in the community. A large share goes into expensive advertising campaigns conducted by agencies in Eastern Canada and, of course, all the profits go to the shareholders in the east and in the United States.

Here is one way in which every C.C.F. woman can translate her beliefs into positive action—and here she can cross all party lines and influence her friends and neighbors. Because Liberal, Conservative and even Social Credit women all admit that monopolies are not desirable. So, let's start a campaign in the dairy field. First, if there is a producer-owned dairy in your community buy your fresh milk and cream from there. Second, look for butter and cheese produced by independent or co-op dairies.

And for those who buy canned milk there is an excellent product made in Red Deer by the Central Alberta Dairy Pool, which is sold under the names of Alpha or Cherub.

### Three Good Reasons

Incidentally, here is a little tip to those of you who have been buying the so-called irradiated canned milk and paying one-half cent a can more for it. An authority on nutrition told me long ago that the amount of vitamin D contained in a can of milk is negligible compared to the minimum amount needed by an individual. During the summer months you don't need it, and during the winter—if you need vitamin D—then the amount you'll get from irradiated milk is like swallowing a drop of orange juice when you need a whole orange. So there are three good reasons why the intelligent shopper should buy Alberta produced and manufactured canned milk—first, the price is less than other brands; second, we are supporting the milk producers in our own province; third, profits from this industry remain here to be spent here and to create bigger and better industries.

We are creating more and more industries in Alberta, but unfortunately our Social Credit government does not feel it is necessary to retain the profits of our labors and resources at home. So, let us at least, by positive, individual action, lend our support where it will do some real good.

### TOO "REVOLUTIONARY"

A businessman from one of the Latin American republics tells that he wrote a letter placing an order for an engine capable of a thousand revolutions a minute. The letter was intercepted by government agents, whereupon the businessman was called before El Presidente, who said: "One revolution a day we can handle, but a thousand revolutions a minute—too much!"

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## LABOR DIRECTORY

Look Here for Information Regarding Officers, Meetings, etc. of Trade Unions and Other Labor Organizations in the Province. EDMONTON

**Carpenters & Joiners of America Local 1325, Edmonton, Alta., United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America Local 233 (Burns)—Second Tuesday of each month; U.P.W.A. Board Room—8:00 p.m.**  
**Local 24 (Canada Packers)—First Monday of each month; Alberta Avenue Hall—7:30 p.m.**  
**Local 220 (Swifits)—First Thursday of each month; Alberta Avenue Hall—8:00 p.m.**  
**Local 319 (Gainers)—Second Wednesday of each month; U.P.W.A. Board Room—8:00 p.m.**  
**Local 348 (Horse Co-op)—First Saturday of each month; U.P.W.A. Board Room—10:00 a.m.**  
**Local 398 (N.W. Mill)—Second Saturday of each month; U.P.W.A. Board Room—10:00 a.m.**  
**Edmonton Joint Council—Last Wednesday of each month; U.P.W.A. Office—8:00 p.m.**

**UNITED PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS OF AMERICA—Edmonton, Alberta**  
**Local 233 (Burns)—Second Tuesday of each month; U.P.W.A. Board Room—8:00 p.m.**  
**Local 24 (Canada Packers)—First Monday of each month; Alberta Avenue Hall—7:30 p.m.**  
**Local 220 (Swifits)—First Thursday of each month; Alberta Avenue Hall—8:00 p.m.**  
**Local 319 (Gainers)—Second Wednesday of each month; U.P.W.A. Board Room—8:00 p.m.**  
**Local 348 (Horse Co-op)—First Saturday of each month; U.P.W.A. Board Room—10:00 a.m.**  
**Local 398 (N.W. Mill)—Second Saturday of each month; U.P.W.A. Board Room—10:00 a.m.**  
**Edmonton Joint Council—Last Wednesday of each month; U.P.W.A. Office—8:00 p.m.**

**Garment Workers of America No. 180, United—Meets second Wednesday of each month in Labor Hall, President, Percy Williamson, 5448 105A Ave. Recording Secretary, Mrs. J. Smith 8817 98th Avenue.**

**FIRE FIGHTERS, No. 200, INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF—Meets in No. 3 City Hall, President, A. J. Gaudier, 14609 - 101 Ave. Sec-Treas., J. Graham, 11847 - 91 St., Edmonton.**



## A Bit Of Nonsense

Laboriously, the Blue Streak train of the N.A.R. chugged along its curving route. The coaches were old-timers and sultrily hot, the seats straight-backed and hard.

One of the passengers, irritated by general discomfort and the frequent and extended stops, complained to the conductor.

"It seems to me," he concluded, "that for a train so sadly lacking in everything, your fare is outrageous."

"Yes, sir," the conductor replied sympathetically, "it's high if you figure it by the mile."

"But, then," he continued with a smilke akin to pride, "it's a powerful bargain if you figure it by the hour."

One day recently, an eastern university professor visited the expanding campus of the University of California at Los Angeles. He watched construction work on half-a-dozen new buildings; he inspected new laboratories and attended summer classes in modern study rooms; he walked across miles of eucalyptus-lined lawns and athletic fields with one of the deans. He was impressed.

"My!" he said. "Just how many students do you have here?"

"Let me see," the dean answered thoughtfully. "I'd say about one in a hundred."

Pat and Mike were on scout duty overseas. They were concealed in a cow's hide pretending to graze over toward the enemy position. Pat was in the front legs and Mike in the hind legs. All went well until Pat received a prod from his buddy.

"Come on, let's get out of here," hissed Mike.

"What's the matter?" inquired Pat.

"There's a German coming," said Mike.

"That's all right; just be quiet," replied Pat.

"It might be all right for you," said Mike, "but that German's got a milk pail."

A woman was bemoaning the fact that her husband had left her for the sixth time.

"Never mind," sympathized her neighbor, "he'll come back again."

"Not this time," she sobbed. "He's taken his golf clubs."

The small daughter watched her mother soberly while she marked her ballot at the polls, then remarked: "You voted for the man you loved best, didn't you, Mother?"

"Gracious, child!" exclaimed the mother. "Why did you ask that?"

"Because you put a kiss by his name."

Little Boy in Woodshed: "Father, did grandpa spank you when you were a little boy?"

Father (with paddle): "Yes, my son."

Little Boy: "And did grandpa spank grandpa when he was a little boy?"

Father: "Yes, son."

Boy: "And did great-grandpa spank great-grandpa?"

Father: "Yes."

Boy: "Well, don't you think with my help you could overcome this inherited rowdiness?"

## Greedy British

(Continued from Page 1)

of industry. In the inter-war years, he explained, some industry owners milked the profits. "They extracted all possible earnings and reinvested as little as possible in new plant and equipment. The result is that much of British industry is now slow and obsolete."

To what, I asked Mr. Deakin, did labor attribute the present dollar crisis? "We regard it as the aftermath of a great war," he explained. "We had a very similar crisis following World War I, and it is something that would have happened regardless of what government was in power."

### No Unemployment

"An important difference this time is the Labor government is trying to solve the problem without unemployment. The great dislocation of industry during World War I resulted in something like 4,000,000 unemployed in the years immediately after. This time there is none of that. There is work for everyone."

"The difference, he asserted, is the Labor government's policy of a planned economy and the fairer distribution of the resources of the nation. 'If we can get over this present crisis, labor faces a great future in this country.'"

### Communist Agitation

"Most serious threat to the future, Mr. Deakin emphasized, is Communist agitation. Their aim today, he said, is to create chaos and confusion as they are doing in the London dock workers' strike, which involves the Canadian Seamen's Union. Labor must fight this, he said."

"Mr. Deakin denied that the social benefits which have been introduced have made the workers passive or reduced their incentive to work hard. 'He (the worker) knows that if he is going to maintain this improvement, he has to work hard and raise productivity.'"

"As I left him I couldn't help but feel that organized labor, despite such annoyances as the dock strike, is a great British strength in the present dollar crisis. Labor for years has worked for the election of a Labor government and the establishment of social security. Today, with their goal largely realized, they are not likely to throw it by default."

Lady Golf Novice (after tenth swipe at the ball): "Thank goodness, it's gone at last."

Caddie: "It isn't the ball that's gone, Miss, it's your wrist watch."

## Cattle Are Now Coming In Small Economy Sizes



MEET SOME MIDGETS of the bovine world—Dexters, a small breed of cattle gaining popularity with British farmers because three can be reared in the place of one of a normal breed. Pictured with attendants are Grinstead Trixie (left) and Grinstead Hawk, heifers of Leonardise Stock Farm, Hordsham, Sussex, where Britain's largest herd of Dexters is reared. Despite their size, Dexters are reported hardy and capable of standing up to severe winters. British farmers, long famed for their exports of pedigree cattle, see the Dexter midget breed creating many demands from overseas.

## Canadian Agriculturists In England

## British Farmers Know Their Stuff

FOR eight weeks seven of Canada's leading agricultural scientists, administrators and educationists have been touring the United Kingdom seeing everything there is to see in research and teaching, administration of general policies and organization in agriculture, and the practical side of farming. "We've been kept hopping around like a flea on a skeleton," said one of the party, "but the arrangement of the tour—its details fitted into each other like a train schedule—and the facilities given to us, have been really wonderful. Only Dr. Neatby has been in Britain before, but all of us have felt very much at home."

Professor J. C. Berry, professor of animal science in the University of British Columbia, summed up the mission's impressions: "We have had little time to discuss our impressions, but in general we are all very favorably impressed with British farming and the whole state of the industry here. As a group coming from a younger country we have noted particularly that British farmers have a keener appreciation of the importance of handling soil properly."

### Preserving Soil Fertility

Professor G. N. Ruhnke, dean of research in Ontario Agricultural College, agreed: "Farmers in Britain look on livestock, crops and soils as an inter-related triumvirate, and have a deep respect for the importance of preserving soil fertility." He said in this connection that Canada is now giving much more thought to the subject and mentioned the generally accepted brief prepared by the Agricultural Institute of Canada on the subject. Canada, of course, has the additional problem of soil erosion, which is not found in Britain.

### Well-Farmed Fields

Dr. K. Cox, principal of Nova Scotia Agricultural College, was impressed with the degree of concentration of British farming. "In Canada we have pockets of farming on good land in between tracts of not such good soil, but going along English roads you have an unbroken succession of well-farmed fields. Certainly, you sometimes see the odd hill with nothing much growing on it; but it's always a safe bet that there's quite a lot going on on the other side."

Farm machinery was one of the subjects in which he was most interested on the trip. He was full of praise for "that new potato harvester of yours, which lifts, cleans and bags the crop. I hear it also rejects stones during the operation. It's possible that we could use something on those lines in Canada."

Both Dr. Cox and Prof. S. Sinclair, head of the Agricultural Economics Branch of the University of Manitoba, thought that many British-designed and made tools and implements could fit into the smaller farming units in Canada, such as fruit and vegetable farms—spraying machines were cited—but the prairie provinces had their own special problems not catered for by British manufacturers. They would, however, said, be interested in the report, due later this year, of the United Kingdom Agricultural Engineering Mission to Canada.

### Impressed With Livestock

Prof. Berry, as a specialist in animal science, was "very impressed with the quality of British livestock. We have been surprised at the number of breeds found here. Britain, of course, has different conditions from Canada, but these small islands have more breeds than North America." "And the reasons are not purely economic," put in Prof. Sinclair. "Traditions and long knowledge over a great many years all help to keep up the number of these locally-based breeds."

### Excellent Research

It was on the subject of agricultural research in Britain that the mission was most enthusiastic. Said Mr. M. E. Hartnett, deputy minister of agriculture, Saskatchewan: "I got the impression that the United Kingdom has so organized research that a practical farming problem can very quickly be referred to research. There is a very direct and quick channeling of farm problems to the most competent research authorities in the country. The speed of operation and the standard of the service show a very efficient organizational approach, and the system here seems to work well from the bottom up—from the man on the farm to the man in the laboratory. We have had very good opportunities to examine the organization

and working of the National Agricultural Advisory Service. We are all very interested in what has been done here and know that farmers in the United Kingdom have an extremely competent advisory service staffed by able people."

Prof. Berry, on the other hand, was interested less in day-to-day advisory services than in fundamental research. He said: "We admire the facilities and personnel engaged in fundamental research here in Britain. There are strong research institutions with a fine history behind them. Advisory services have been developed without in any way discouraging fundamental research. Such organizations must be good and efficient; in Britain they are just that."

The mission left London for Canada on July 13.

## Seek U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

Gold". All for the "Special Price of 20 cents a share".

### Use New "Atom" Bait

One reader also got an alleged Canadian "newspaper", entitled "Mining and Oil", which reveals that the Toronto promoters are trying to cash in on the latest "craze" by peddling "discoveries" of uranium ore, the atomic bomb material.

One other reader received some "literature" from John H. Batten and Company, of Toronto, which makes its letters and folders look dignified.

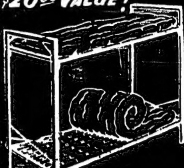
One reader "hits the nail on the head" by writing this:

"You don't have to worry about my getting hooked with any of this stuff. If there were so much money to be made from these stocks, the people who send out these letters would be holding onto the stocks instead of selling them."

## FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION OCT. 10

Twenty-ninth convention of the Alberta Federation of Labor will be held in Lethbridge on Monday, October 10; it has been announced by Gordon G. Cushing, secretary of the Federation.

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## New Zealanders To Vote On Compulsory Military Plan

By MAURICE KITCHING  
WELLINGTON, N.Z. — The people of New Zealand are to vote, in a referendum on August 3, on the question of whether they should have compulsory military training. It will be a simple "yes" or "no" vote.

Strongly backed by the Labor government, and supported also by the opposition and the non-political organization of war veterans, the proposal to have compulsory training is expected to carry by a big majority. So far, the only serious criticism of it has come from the Communists.

The military training of youth in New Zealand has not been compulsory in peacetime since it was abandoned as an economy measure during the depression of the early '30s.

**Conscription During War**  
For most of the war years, New Zealand raised its forces by conscription, believing this to be the fairest method to all concerned. In addition to military service there was, in wartime, compulsory

direction of workers in industry, but this is not intended in peacetime. Nor will the military forces be trained in connection with industrial disputes.

Assurance on both these points was given by Prime Minister Peter Fraser.

### Only a Small Force

At present N.Z. has only slender land, sea and air forces of her own. In the event of war she would need protection by some stronger country—Australia, for instance, or perhaps even Canada, or Britain. Maybe the United States would help again, as she did in the dark days of Japanese superiority in 1942 and 1943.

N.Z. leaders take the view that they cannot expect other countries to carry the burden of defence for them. In an unsettled world, N.Z. wants to be prepared for the worst, hoping and believing that the worst will not happen. But the lesson of Europe in 1940 has not been lost upon this part of the world.

The annual per capita cost of defence shows how far behind other Commonwealth countries N.Z. is at present. The figures are: United Kingdom, £15 2s; Canada, £11 19s; Australia, £11 14s; New Zealand, £5 4s.

Even if the proposed military training scheme is introduced in New Zealand and the cost rises, as it is expected to do, to £17 million a year, the annual cost per head will be only £9 9s.

### Start at 18 Years

The proposal is that all the young men shall enroll for service at the age of 18. In the following year recruits will undergo 14 weeks of full-time training, after which they will be posted to the Territorial Forces for three years, in each of which they will spend 14 days in camp and six other days of training, probably at weekends. They will follow six years on reserve, without any training obligations. If possible, recruits will be posted to the branch of the armed forces in which they desire to serve; and provision will be made, as in wartime, for excusing genuine conscientious objectors.

N.Z. does not regard these plans as aggressive, nor does she fear attack from any particular quarter. She is merely, following the example of older and larger countries in giving simple basic training to her young men, so that if trouble does arise they will have some idea of how to meet it.

## Personal Stuff

(Continued from page 1)  
for a better time. It is the way of life.

Not all failures are the result of conditions over which we have no control. A crop lost by the incursion of weeds, or through laziness, folly or inexperience is as much a loss as one ruined by natural causes. Sometimes it is difficult to say which is the primary cause of failure. It may be both. Well, it's something for us to think about in relation to the C.C.F. in Canada; isn't it?

Boss: "How come you're only carrying one sack, when the other men are carrying two?"  
Workman: "Well, I suppose they're too lazy to make two trips, the way I do."

## For Our "Living Futures"— The Children of the World

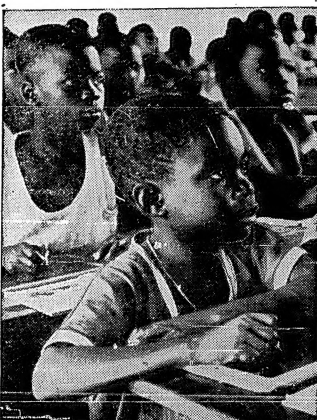
To some of the world's children, getting a pair of shoes, perhaps not even new or well fitting, is the experience of a young life-time. And if, on the same day, these children manage to get a good meal into their stomachs, they feel themselves as lucky as the finders of buried treasures.

During the war, these children, who had no responsibility for the fighting, were the first to suffer. After the war, they continued to suffer as the world tried to rebuild from war. But these children are part of the new generation. No matter how painful their youth and how slight their preparation, they will soon have to govern nations. They are part of the living future of the world.

To help save this generation, the world—through the United Nations—finally has begun to shoulder the responsibility for its children internationally, both those who experienced war and those who, though they were safe from bombs, still need help urgently.

U.N.'s efforts to help the world's children began with UNRRA and have constantly expanded since then, so that millions of children and nursing and expectant mothers in the world's worst hit areas now look to U.N. agencies for the supplementary meals and the clothing which keep them alive. But this type of help can only be temporary. U.N. is also trying to solve the problem of the world's next generation on a long-range basis.

U.N. child welfare experts visit and advise countries requesting them, while, through its fellowship program, U.N. is also helping to train new experts from the countries themselves. Educational facilities are being rebuilt, and new homes are being found for war orphans. At the same time, U.N. Agencies, with Scandinavian Red Cross Societies, are conducting a world-wide anti-tuberculosis drive, to involve some 100,000 children, while other U.N. arms continue to combat child labor and immoral traffic in children.



Education will enable these African youngsters to take a leading place in the rising generation. U.N. and its Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) foster such schools to help to develop non-self-governing territories.



Working in a shrimp packing plant at the age of six is too much for this girl. To protect youngsters like her from exploitation, U.N.'s International Labor Organization (ILO) has set minimum employment ages for dozens of nations.

## Slump Hits

(Continued from Page 1)

The plan guarantees a price to builders allowing them a smaller-than-usual profit on a number of houses built within one project. If any of the houses remain unsold to private buyers within a certain period, the government undertakes to buy the dwellings from the builders at the agreed price. The builders, of course, receive the usual N.I.A. loan.

### Reach Saturation Point

During the first quarter of 1948, 43% of all housing units under N.I.A. were built through the Integrated Housing Plan. This proportion dropped to 5% during the same period of 1949. There is an obvious connection between this dropping off and the situation noted by Maj.-Gen. H. A. Young, general manager of Central Mortgage and Housing, who said in a statement on July 21 that "the saturation point" has definitely been reached for houses costing over \$12,000, and is rapidly being reached for houses costing between \$8,000 and \$11,000. The reason, he said, was that people are unable to pay the large down payments.

Only seven loans for farm houses were approved during the first three months of 1949.

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## M.P.'s Shocked

(Continued from Page 1)

tation, Angus MacInnis told C.C.F. News. In several "apartments" there were four and five persons living in three rooms, including the kitchen. In some instances one toilet in a most deplorable condition had to serve three or four apartments.

### No Heating

In these so-called apartments there were no hot water tanks, no central heating; in fact, no heating at all except from gas stoves. The members were told that sometimes the tenants used electric heaters but the current would be shut off, if they were caught.

A great many young children were found living in these filthy conditions. In several apartments one could realize that valiant efforts were being made by the women to keep the places and the children clean.

"We saw these places on a hot day," said Angus MacInnis. "What these places would be like on wet days beggars the imagination."

"Federal, provincial and municipal authorities have known for years that people who occupy these apologies for homes cannot afford to pay rent or purchase price of houses that are now being built. In other words, there must be rental assistance."

### "Good Investment"

On the rents that are being paid for these hovels it would appear that the tenements are a good investment for their owners, Mr. MacInnis believes.

The tenements are not only an eyesore but are breeding grounds for disease and crime and a great financial burden on the taxpayers of Vancouver.

Mr. MacInnis said "those who are anxious to combat Communism cannot find a better place to start than clearing up these slums".

## OVER 10,000,000 IN BRITISH CO-OPS

Figures announced by Mr. R. Soutern, acting general secretary of the British Co-operative Union, show that the present membership of the movement is 10,167,700, an increase of 191,000, or 1.92%, over a year ago.

Cash trade for the past year amounted to \$502,136,900, an increase of \$58,427,000, or 13.17%.

English Co-operative Wholesale Society sales for the year ended January 8 set a new record at \$252,469,693, an increase of 13% over 1947. The value of co-op manufactures totalled \$75,901,695, an increase of 18.5%. Net surplus for the year amounted to \$7,012,214.

Although these figures do not take into account price increases, there has been a real increase over the year 1947.

The Australian government plans to develop some 500,000 square miles of waste land in north central Australia into a gigantic beef producing area. The cost of the proposed plan is about \$160 million.

## Timely Rebuttal

(Continued from Page 6)

clapping) and I'm also the manager of a Vancouver co-operative dairy (dead silence, then thunderous applause), and I would like to take this opportunity to inform you all that we co-ops pay every tax, municipal, provincial and federal, that a corporation pays including taxes upon reserves set up for expansion." At this point the applause and general hubbub in the hall reached such proportions that the chairman was completely discouraged from continuing his anti-co-op tactics, to the thorough satisfaction of all co-operators present.

Several of our American friends went out of their way during the course of the next few days of the convention to congratulate the Vancouverite upon his timely rebuttal.

### THAT AUTO INSURANCE

The Saskatchewan government has on file an application for automobile insurance with a private company in Manitoba for which the total premium quoted is \$34.50. If this motorist lived in Saskatchewan he would get the same coverage plus considerably more for his ordinary \$10.00 fee.

The following brief story on Benjamin Franklin was handed in by a little girl: "He was born in Boston, travelled to Philadelphia met a lady on the street, she laughed at him, he married her and discovered electricity."